

THE DAILY NEWS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

SUNDAY.....MAY 30, 1880.

THE GOVERNOR TO THE PEOPLE.

RALEIGH, N. C., May 28th, 1880.

To the People of North Carolina:

During the unusually bitter canvass that has been going on for the nomination for Governor I have tried to act in a becoming manner. I have remained constantly at the Capital; have been nowhere during the year and have not attempted to control the action of any man or community. I have been silent under the most unprovoked and malignant misrepresentations of my political record and the most unfeeling sneers at the crippled condition of my helpless right arm.

Taking courage from that silence, my enemies have proceeded to attack my personal integrity, finding a convenient vehicle for both sneers and slanders in a newspaper at the head of whose column stands the name of the Chairman of the Democratic State Executive Committee. In face of such charges so gravely affecting my personal integrity, and so circulated, I am unwilling to remain silent.

SPECIAL TAX BONDS.

It is charged and insisted that in the Legislature of 1868-9 it favored the issue of Special Tax Bonds, and that I was a friend to the legislation that fixed that debt upon the people. The facts are these: At the summer session of 1868 appropriations were made to various railroads, and among them to the Williamson and Tarboro Road, to the Chatham Road and to the Western North Carolina, for none of which did I vote except for \$300,000 to the Williamson and Tarboro Road. In October, 1868, these bonds were issued and went into the hands of the Presidents of the several companies. When the Legislature met in regular session in November, 1868, it was concluded that these bonds were unconstitutional and void. Some of them had been used by the President of the W. & T. Rail Road, and by the President of the Chatham Road, in making bona fide purchases for those roads. A bill passed the Senate to allow the Presidents of these two roads to return to the treasury these void bonds and get others in their place of like amount to those returned, which were thought to be valid. My decided views on this bill, were, 1st: That the void bonds ought to be returned. 2d: That the actual bona fide obligation incurred with these bonds for which the State was to be benefitted, ought to be redeemed, when those who had taken them did not have notice. This amount, however, was but small. In this I thought the honor and credit of the State were involved. 3d: That the feature of the bill which authorized the issuing of other bonds over and above what was necessary to redeem those bona fide obligations, ought to be stricken out. The bill was passed under the call of the previous question, and my only chance to move to amend was to vote with the majority, which I did. I was cut off the first day by a motion to adjourn and the second day by the motion to reconsider being made by another member and a friend of the bill. After that nine other separate and distinct bills were before the House, (eight of which passed,) to appropriate Special Tax Bonds to the Railroads, not one of which did I vote for but opposed as best I could.

I believed then and believe now that the Legislature was limited in its power to tax the property of the State to sixty-six and two-thirds cents on the \$100 worth of property, and that this must include all taxes. In February 1869, I tried to have that feature made a part of the Revenue Bill for the express purpose of defeating the Special Tax Bonds as I then so declared. At the session of 1869-70 I was the mover in the House of their removal and repudiation. And in the Convention of 1875 I sought to have it put in the Constitution that the people should never be taxed to pay them. I have always been an enemy of the Special Tax Bonds and always expect to be.

My hostility to all the Special Tax legislation was so well known at the time, and not apprehending that a day would ever come when I would be charged with favoring such legislation, the fact that the record was left as it now stands gave me no concern.

THAT I MISSED ROLL CALL.

How many times I did miss I do not know; probably quite as many times as charged. There were many special tax bills for local purposes in different counties. I could not vote for any of them and very frequently failed to vote on them at all. In addition to this I often refused to vote on either side of a question before the House as the only means of fighting the villainies of that Legislature, thus in many notable instances defeating them. It is now only after the lapse of more than ten years, during which time I have been almost continuously before the people, that a whisper even has been heard impeaching my fidelity to my constituency. Until now I have been universally commended for my course then.

BRIBERY AND CORRUPTION.

So long as the charges against me affected only my political record, grave though they were, and so long as my helpless physical condition was sneered at, I was content to remain silent; but now that I am

charged with positive bribery and corruption I am forced to the only redress of my position as the Chief Magistrate of your State leaves open to me, that is to say, a plain statement of the facts to you. I am charged with having corruptly received from JOHN F. PICKEREL \$1,500.

The circumstances under which I received the money were these: In 1865 I went into a mercantile partnership with a gentleman who afterwards became my brother-in-law. The business was fairly prosperous, and in 1868 I sold to him my interest, taking his obligation for the purchase for about \$5,000. In the summer of 1868 I was in Raleigh. In the fall of that year I was on duty as an elector for my district in the SEYMOUR and BLAIR campaign. From November, 1868, till April, 1869, I was in Raleigh. In November, 1869, I again returned to Raleigh, where I remained until about April 1, 1870, when I returned home to find my brother-in-law in failing health and business, and myself not only a loser of \$5,000, but involved for him in the city of Norfolk for some \$4,000. I was not able to pay in full. Not wanting this indebtedness to hang over me, I asked for and obtained a compromise for cash, to meet which I wrote to Col. JOHN D. WHITFORD, who was then living in New York, to go to see Mr. BALTZER, of the firm of BALTZER & TAAK, Bankers of that city, and try to get for me \$1,500 on long time, explaining to him my condition and cause of my needs. The reason I applied to Mr. BALTZER was that in the winter of 1869-70 he was in Raleigh and stopped at the Yarborough House, where I was also boarding. I was introduced to him and frequently saw him. He mentioned to me that he thought Special Tax Bonds, which were then very low, a good investment, and that he intended to put his money into them largely, and asked me what I thought of it. I replied to him he had better see the Treasurer and Governor. He said he did not think they represented the tax-payers, while I did, and he preferred my opinion. I told him I did not think the white people of the State would ever pay one dollar of them; that for one, I would not vote to pay a dollar of them nor would I vote for any man that would. This conversation was several times repeated, and the result was that he declined to purchase the bonds, and when he was leaving he said to me he was satisfied from what he had seen that I was correct, that he felt under great obligations to me for having by my advice saved him much money, and was warm and earnest in his expressions as to the service I had done him, assuring me that if ever he could serve me in any way, I had only to let him know how it could be done. It was the warmth and the earnestness of these assurances so recently given me that led me to apply to Mr. BALTZER, when I had need of money. When Col. WHITFORD received my letter he was, as he afterwards told me, in Mr. PICKEREL's office, and mentioned the fact of having received the letter and its contents, and of his purpose to call on Mr. BALTZER in my behalf. Mr. PICKEREL, as Col. WHITFORD wrote me and has often told me since, said there was no need to take that trouble as he would gladly let me have the money, and drew his check at once for \$1,500 and handed it to Col. WHITFORD. This check Colonel WHITFORD sent me. I received it and did not hesitate to use it. I deposited the check with Messrs. C. W. GRANDY & SONS, in Norfolk, and drew upon it for different amounts in favor of my creditors there with whom I had made the compromise. I have since repaid to Mr. PICKEREL near \$1,400. The balance due is in judgment in Halifax county in the name of NINA PICKEREL, which I hope to be able to pay at no distant day.

INSOLVENCY.

I am charged with being at that time and the present insolvent. That unfortunately for myself and my creditors is too true. In 1860 I left college with a debt of over \$2,000 hanging over me for money that I had borrowed to pay for my education, which was secured by a policy on my life. In May, 1861, I enlisted in the State Guard, under Capt. W. F. MARTIN. I was dangerously wounded in the arm and shoulder on the 14th of May, 1864. When the war ended, with my shattered arm in a sling, and with no possessions in the world but one suit of Confederate gray, and with this debt of \$2,000 with accumulated interest hanging over me, I went to work as best I could to make an honest living, and have struggled on ever since. Unfortunately for me, I was quickly forced to the front in politics, in consequence of the disfranchisement of so many of the older men in 1868. I never liked to do anything in a half-hearted way and the campaign through which I have gone have cost me no little. As a result of all of this, I am still in debt, a fact that I regret more than any one else can.

PAINFUL AS IT IS TO ME TO GO INTO ALL THIS,

I have felt that after the bitter assaults on my character there was no other course left open to me. I have a clear conscience before my God, that I never knowingly wronged my State, or any fellow being, out of one penny in all my life, and if to-day, I am still a poor man and in debt, it is because I devoted so much of my time and so much of the proceeds of my labor to the service of my party and State.

All the facts stated above are within the knowledge of witnesses now living, and

I have no fear for the result of any scrutiny, no matter how searching, or how rigid, and no matter even how harsh.

Very respectfully,
THOS. J. JARVIS.

THE GOVERNOR AND THE STAR.

We had occasion a few days ago to express our very great surprise that the Wilmington *Star* should have copied into its columns some very serious charges anonymously made against Governor JARVIS, without a word of doubt as to their truth or of correction when disproved by THE NEWS. In reply, our friend of the *Star* explains that when the charges in relation to Special Tax Bonds were disproved by THE NEWS, an editorial article had been prepared for the *Star* setting forth the facts, but for some reason was not published; and as to the charge of neglect of duty in the Legislature of 1868-9, it "gives the explanation [made by THE NEWS] very willingly." We are sorry that we cannot find the "explanation" as to the last charge in the *Star*, and regret that its editorial in regard to the first has not yet been published. This matters less, however, as the *Star* indicates that it has not forgotten "the dark days," by stating now (and late is better than never), "that our recollection of the carpet-bag days did not prepare us to hear anything derogatory of Capt. Jarvis. We supposed that in 1868-69 he was all that his friends claim for him—a true Democrat, with clean hands, battling for the right. In those days, as far as we now remember, we heard nothing, saw nothing that was not to his credit. The *Star* would be glad to approve as heartily of his administration as it approves of all *it knows or remembers* of his course in the dark and troublous days of 1868-69."

One word more. Our friend of the *Star* seems to have taken up an idea that the article in THE NEWS disproving the charges against the Governor contains something personal to the editor of the *Star* or a citation of his record in the past against that of the present; and that to this, reply in the *Star* is not permitted. We beg to assure the *Star* that we were and are utterly unconscious of any personal allusion to its editor, or to his record. If there was a word of seeming unkindness to the one or question of the other, it was used without such intent than it, and we cannot find it now. Be that as it may, however, our friend will accept the assurance that the columns of THE NEWS are at his service now, have been heretofore, and will be hereafter, for anything in regard to THE NEWS he may wish to print therein instead of in the *Star*.

POLITICAL LETTER WRITERS.

The largest liberty of discussion of public matters in a proper manner is allowed in the columns of this newspaper, as in every newspaper with which its editor has been connected during thirty years of journalism. Liberty, not license. Character is not to be lightly attacked, and will not be assailed in these columns except for real cause and upon actual proof by responsible witnesses. And this because we know that however emphatic the disproof which follows a slander, men and women in this busy world will recollect the one and forget the other, or if any memory of either remain it will be that at some time or other the aggrieved party has been mixed up with something wrong or at least of dubious propriety. The reputation of North Carolina people, of whatever station in life, is very dear to us, and while much freedom of political talk is allowed, there is a check when imputations upon personal character are sought to be made.

That this is no new rule, an incident of the early days of 1879 will make plain to parties whose articles assailing the two prominent candidates for Governor have not appeared.

The contest between VANCE and MERRIMON was very lively, and the writers sadly taxed our types and our patience—which of the sides the greater tax, it would be hard to say, though we think that Governor VANCE's friends used up rather the larger space. As election day drew nigh and the Legislators were gathering here, a communication making very serious charges against Governor VANCE was handed to us. Of their truth or falsity we knew nothing, and publication was refused, except upon condition that the article be submitted to Governor VANCE in order that the charges and the reply should go to the people together. The writer did not assent and the article was not printed. A few days afterwards, a communication written by an influential member of the Legislature, and an earnest VANCE man, was handed to us, in which were very serious charges against Judge MERRIMON and the Chairman of the Democratic State Executive Committee.

The same course was taken, the condition was accepted, and charge and refutation went to the public together. The parties assailed were all within reach, and while any other course would have been inexcusable had the parties been at a distance, it would have been criminal, so it seems to us, when they were at hand to speak for themselves.

THE NORTHERN papers have quit printing news, and discuss only the weather and the Chicago Convention. The telegraph has failed to bring an item for many days. We are not sorry. There is as good reading to be had as news, and it can be had in THE NEWS this morning.

PASSION PLAY AT AMMERGAU.

A Remnant of the Middle Ages.

"THE GREAT SACRIFICE AT GOLGOTHA; OR, THE SUFFERING AND DEATH OF JESUS, WITH TABLEAUX FROM THE FOUR EVANGELISTS."

[Baroness Tauphine in "Quits."]

As the evening drew to a close, the melodious bells of the village church pealed long and loudly. The arrivals of strangers became still more frequent, carriage followed carriage, until the street was blocked up, and the unwieldy omnibus scarcely found place to discharge their muffled contents. Mr. Nixon and his family had dined, and those around him supped, on precisely the same succession of viands at the crowded table d'hôte of the inn, when the report of cannon and the sound of distant music caused fresh and, if possible, increased commotion in the room.

Some hurried to the windows, others rushed to the door, among the latter John, followed more leisurely by Nora. They reached the street in time to witness some violent efforts that were made to remove the various vehicles from their places, so as to open a passage for the procession of the Ammergau musicians, who were marching from one end of the long village to the other, playing slow and solemn music, intended to remind the assembled multitude that the vigil of the great holiday had commenced. They played well, and created much sensation as they passed by, drawing all the inhabitants of the village to their doors or windows, and most strangers fairly into the street.

* * * The drums of the Ammergau musicians proclaimed the break of day. At a very early hour the next morning they beat a reveille through the whole village, which, with the sound of church-bells entering Nora's room through the still open casement, wakened her and her companion most effectually, and about the time she had completed her toilet the band commenced playing in a manner to draw her irresistibly towards the window. As she stretched out her head in eager attention, two other heads from neighboring windows were protruded, for the same purpose no doubt, but while one determinedly looked away, the other turned towards her to wish a cheerful "good-morning," and to hope she had slept well.

"Thank you—quite well. Is the representation about to begin?"

"Not yet. But you ought to see the church and hear high mass; every one in the village who can sing will assist, and the performers in the drama consider it a duty to begin the day with Divine service."

Politically, here, things are in a rather effervescent state; Republican leaders have up to within the past week been very quiet and suave and meek; as "unlike even as ever was Uriah Heep." But now they begin to show their claws. That nasal nuisance Teller; that winch-banging Hoar; that green-entralled Edmunds; that "Big-Injun-afraid-of-shot-Guns" Conkling, and various others of their ilk have become aggressive and demonstrative. The latter, with his sardonic sophistries and self-important strutting, (*vide* Blaine,) has been particularly conspicuous in his efforts to provoke such debate as would lead to bitter and dammingly unpleasant scenes. South Carolina seems to be their choicest object of attack and misrepresentation. And it was hoped that the Senators of that State would treat all such assaults with silent contempt, because the object and purpose were so plain and palpable. But sometimes their audacity, their taunts and revilements grow unbearable—and then Hampton or Butler, or both, with quiet dignity but with earnest and telling force reply. And do it well too, so well and so gallantly and eloquently that those who may have wished that Southern Senators should keep silent, are glad and proud of the crushing manner in which these gentlemen "sit down" upon the fanatical and garrulous disturbers of the peace. But a noble sight it is to see that "old Roman" that incorruptible and gifted Senator Thurman enter the arena of debate, as, temporarily giving up the Presidency of the Senate, he occasionally does, that the simile may not exactly *apropos*; but on such occasions he reminds me of a great big Newfoundland dog, who snapped and barked at by a gang of mongrel puppies and mangy whelps, at last turns upon them, gives each one a shake and throws them contemptuously aside, to sink away with drooping tails, and with the prints of his teeth upon their necks! In him the Senate will soon lose its brightest ornament: why not let him move directly on the White House? No worthy man ever accepted it. That red "bandanna" which he wears is not typical of the ensanguined neither garment which the men on "the other side of the chamber" so delight to flaunt and flourish.

Now and then Dan Voorhees prances in. His attitude and bearing are magnificent—he is a "whole team," and is, probably, more dreaded and feared than any Senator on the Democratic side. Teller and Conkling had both, in unmistakable words, said that the Democrats were afraid to meet the "stalwarts" in debate; that they (the Democratic Senators) dared not advocate the measures for which they were willing and anxious to vote. This stirred up the tall Sycamores of the Wabash, and the way in which he made them get to the ground upon the fanatical and garrulous disturbers of the peace. But a noble sight it is to see that old Roman that incorruptible and gifted Senator Thurman enter the arena of debate, as, temporarily giving up the Presidency of the Senate, he occasionally does, that the simile may not exactly *apropos*; but on such occasions he reminds me of a great big Newfoundland dog, who snapped and barked at by a gang of mongrel puppies and mangy whelps, at last turns upon them, gives each one a shake and throws them contemptuously aside, to sink away with drooping tails, and with the prints of his teeth upon their necks! In him the Senate will soon lose its brightest ornament: why not let him move directly on the White House? No worthy man ever accepted it. That red "bandanna" which he wears is not typical of the ensanguined neither garment which the men on "the other side of the chamber" so delight to flaunt and flourish.

Crowds of people soon began to pour in at all the entrances; and the various costumes of the different parts of Tyrol and Bavaria found numerous representatives, in the brightest and freshest colors. John found time to become an enthusiastic admirer of the black bodices and fantastic head-dress of the women; while some vague ideas entered his mind, of procuring for himself one of those loose jackets and picturesque hats, that seemed to make "the commonest fellows," as he expresses it to Nora, "look something like!" She paid little attention to his remarks, being at first too much occupied with the construction of the stage, and afterwards with the demeanor of the audience, as they defiled slowly between the benches, and reverently took their places, as if in a church—even their greetings to each other were subdued; the men exchanged silent nods; the women whispered gravely, while spreading out their text-books, and seemed wholly occupied with the great drama about to be enacted.

It was curious that, on observing all this, Nora's doubts and scruples about the propriety of witnessing the representation returned in full force, and that she turned towards Torp, who with Waldemar, had taken a place in an adjacent box, to see if he shared her uneasiness. Leaning forward, with an elbow placed on his crossed knees, his chin resting on his hand, he gazed at the landscape beyond the theatre, with a calm earnestness that might, perhaps, have reassured a less careful observer; but Nora would just then have preferred seeing him watching the progress of Waldemar's rapid sketch of the classical stage with its proscenium, or interested in the groups of picturesque peasants standing immediately below him.

To Waldemar she would not speak: how could a Tyrolean, accustomed from infancy to see his Saviour represented in every possible way, pictorial and sculptural, understand the fear of profanation with which a living representative inspired her? She herself believed she could, ten years previously, have taken her place among the spectators, with feeling of more curiosity and interest than uneasiness and awe. Familiar then with pictures and images of the crucified Redeemer, not only in

churches and chapels, on the high-road, and beside the scarcely-trodden woodland path, but in every cottage, in every house, almost in every dwelling-room, while lithographs of the same mild face might be shaken from among the leaves of most books of prayer, she would have found far less to shock her in the representation that now filled her mind with anxiety and dismay. She recalled to her memory every argument that could tend to reassure her—it would be but a succession of living pictures, she had heard them were eminently well-arranged, the performers were simple, religious peasants, full of enthusiasm, deeply impressed with the idea of fulfilling a solemn vow,* and with intentions and objects as pure as could be found on earth.

* * * As the echo of the last cannon was lost in the surrounding hills, the overture commenced. Soon after the chorus was heard the proscenium, and all Nora's remaining scruples were absorbed in the most intense interest. The stage arrangements possessed all the charms of novelty to her, and with the assistance of a text-book, she easily followed the leaders of the chorus, as generally singing, but occasionally reciting, they explained the tableaux represented on the inclosed and smaller stage, or prepared the audience for the next act of the drama, while exhorting them to devotion and repentance.

And this chorus, so fantastically dressed in white tunics, colored sandals, girdles, and mantles with crown-like plumed head dresses, soon became so familiar, as not to least detract from the reality given to all by the bright daylight, the summer sky with its passing clouds, and the pasture land, hills and woods, seen beyond the streets and above the houses of Jerusalem.

It would be difficult to describe Nora's feelings as the representative of Jesus appeared on the scene, but so completely did the person and manner of the artist performer satisfy her high wrought expectations, that dissatisfaction or disappointment was certainly not among them. She perceived instantly that what was then before her, would take the place of all the pictures and statues she had ever seen, and remain indelibly impressed on her mind forever. It was, therefore, this one deeply interesting figure, with the pale face, finely chiseled features, and parted waving hair which has become typical, that she followed with breathless interest and anxiety throughout, and never did the eminence of the character of Christ strike her so forcibly, or the worthlessness of mankind, and the ignoble motives that are the springs of their actions become so glaringly apparent as on this occasion. The monologues of the principal actors, showing the current of their thoughts without reserve, made each as it were a psychological study, yet so simple and forcible, as to be within the comprehension of the most illiterate among the audience. The sending of Jesus from one tribunal to another, the wish of those who knew his innocence to

THE DAILY NEWS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

SUNDAY.....MAY 30, 1880.

The Weather To-Day.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 29.—The indications for the South Atlantic States are as follows: Nearly stationary barometer and temperature, partly cloudy weather with southerly winds.

The Temperature.

Taken from W. H. & R. S. Tucker's registered thermometer, Saturday, May 29, 1880:

6 o'clock, a. m.	74	3 o'clock, p. m.	90
" "	6	" "	84
12	82		

CITY AND COUNTY NOTES.

One marriage license was issued yesterday.

Not an item appeared on the Mayor's book yesterday.

A stray red-game bantam cock has taken up his quarters in Capitol square.

Nobles, Lane & Co., have had their library stable connected with the telephonic exchange.

We regret to learn that Capt. J. J. Fray is quite sick. He is threatened with bilious fever.

Laura Lewis, colored, who was sent to jail Friday in default of bail, gave bond yesterday and was discharged.

The city guard-house has been thoroughly secured and whitewashed and presents quite an inviting appearance.

A new instrument of torture made its appearance on the streets yesterday. It consists of a fan with a penny trumpet attachment.

Fab. Smith, committed to jail some time since on a charge of stealing hay, gave bond yesterday for his appearance at court and was released.

The closing exercises of Messrs. Fray & Morson's high school will take place next Friday night. Hon. A. S. Merrimon will deliver the address.

The "PASSION PLAY," now on the stage at Amherstburg, is well described in this morning's NEWS by the Baroness TAUTPHOEUS, a daughter of Lord Chief Justice ERKIN.

Mr. Matthew Eddins, a Wake county farmer, who lives near Eagle Rock, is 90 years old, but he cut a new tooth the other day for all that. This case will be considered at the Dental Convention next week.

The political situation will not disturb the minds of John Scales, Matthew Hairson, Frank Melane nor Alfred Smith, for Deputy Sheriff, James Ellington of Rockingham lodged them in the Penitentiary yesterday far from the muddling crowd.

The grass on the government lot in rear of the Post Office is independent of weather. It gets its water by means of the hose and steam pump in the basement of the building. The grass got a thorough watering and the building a thorough washing yesterday morning.

Next week Mr. W. J. Weir, contractor for John S. Johns will commence building a brick store 45x60 feet, 2 stories high. The location of the new building is the Johns lot on Hargett street adjoining the Central Hotel, and Mr. Weir contracts to have it finished in two months.

From a friend who was present we learn that the commencement exercises of Professor Duckett's Academy at Apex were had on Thursday night. The address was delivered by Col. L. L. Polk. Our informant adds that the address was very fine, the audience very large, and the girls very pretty.

The drought has become so dry that the persons who put letters in the postoffice directed to Mr. Marshall Holt, Durham, and W. R. Franklin, Goldsboro, and package to V. D. Lawrence, Durham, could not find enough moisture to stick stamps on them with. But unless they do and unless the person who started a magazine to Master J. T. Bunch, at Winifield, Perquimans county, puts on two cents more, those letters, that package and that magazine won't go.

DEPARTMENT NOTES.

State Auditor Love returned to the city yesterday.

The Treasurer received \$29,000 of old bonds for exchange yesterday. This makes a total of \$78,600 for the week.

REVENUE RECEIPTS.—The collections and deposits of Internal Revenue in the Fourth District of North Carolina, for the week ending on May 29, 1880, were:

Monday.	\$426.14.
Tuesday.	723.63.
Wednesday.	2,559.78.
Thursday.	3750.55.
Friday.	2,124.34.
Saturday.	964.10.
Total.	88,666.54.

DECORATION DAY PROGRAMME.—The following order of exercises for the decoration of the Federal Soldiers' graves is issued by the committee of the ex-Union soldiers residents of the city. The organization will meet at the National cemetery at 5 o'clock Monday afternoon. Capt. T. F. Lee acting as President; prayer by the Rev. J. S. Watkins, chaplain. Address by Judge J. W. Alberson, poet to be read by C. B. Fairchild; decoration of the graves. The public are cordially invited to attend.

MEMENTO BOOK.—We saw yesterday a very fine minute book presented to the Society of Alumni of the University by Colonel W. L. Saunders, the Secretary and Treasurer of that body. The assistant secretary, Mr. E. B. Engelhard, was busy preparing it for the meeting at the commencement next week.

RUNAWAY.—A country team brought a load of cotton to town yesterday, unloaded in Baptist grove got frightened, ran away, tore down two gate posts and a lamp post, turned the wagon over and stopped.

ATHLETIC.—A wrestling match yesterday was followed by a quarrel which gave good promise of culminating in a first class fight, but just at this juncture the chief of police appeared on the scene and broke up the fun.

CHURCH NOTICES.—Services at the different churches of the city will be held to-day as follows:

First Baptist.—Preaching at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. Sunday-school at 9 a. m.

Edenton Street Methodist.—Services at 11 a. m. and at night at 8 p. m. Rev. C. F. Woodward, of Elizabeth City, will preach Sunday-school at 9 a. m.

Second Baptist Church.—Services at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Rev. W. R. Gwynn officiating. Sunday-school at 9 a. m. The ordinance of baptism will be administered after the morning service.

Church of the Good Shepherd.—Services at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. Rev. E. R. Rich officiating.

Christ Church.—Services at 11 a. m. and 5:30 p. m. Rev. A. S. Smith, D. O. officiating. Sunday-school at 4 p. m.

Person Street Methodist.—Services at 11 a. m., conducted by Rev. Dr. Burkhead; and at 8 p. m. by the pastor. Sunday-school at 9 p. m.

First Presbyterian Church.—Services at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. by the pastor, Rev. J. S. Watkins. This is the last service to be held in this Church until the repairs are completed. Notice will be given in reference to temporary place of worship in a few days.

Second Presbyterian Church.—Services in the Chapel of the Deaf, Dumb and the Blind at 11 a. m. by the pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church.

Rev. H. H. Tucker, D. D., formerly Chancellor of the University of Georgia, preaches the Baccalaureate sermon at Chapel Hill next Wednesday. Dr. Tucker will then come to Raleigh on visit to Dr. Skinner, and will preach at the First Baptist Church in this city next Sunday, a week from to-day. Dr. Tucker is said to be a very powerful thinker and speaker.

DIOCESE OF NORTH CAROLINA.—Bishop Lyman's appointments:

Sunday, June 6th, Fayetteville—Ordination.

Sunday, June 13, St. George's, Hyde county.

Monday, June 14, p. m., Swan Quarter Hyde county.

Tuesday, June 15, Makelyville, Hyde county.

Thursday, June 17, Zion Church, Beaufort county.

Sunday, June 20, Scotland Neck—Ordination.

Tuesday, June 22, Gaston.

Wednesday, June 23, Ridgeway.

Thursday, June 24, Warrenton.

Friday, June 25, Henderson.

Saturday, June 26, Kirtrell.

Sunday, June 27, Louisburg.

CALISTHENES.—A large crowd was assembled in the chapel of the Peace Institute last evening to see the exercises of the calisthenic class. The exercises were full of interest and, so far as our limited acquaintance with the subject enable us to judge, must be of great benefit both to the health and grace of the fair practitioners. The exercises were gone through with in time to music, and every step and every movement was executed with an accuracy which speaks volumes for the thoroughness of the training to which the class has been subjected. The young ladies did so well that it would be ungracious to express an opinion as to who was best. In fact it would be hard to precisely any one where all were so near excellence.

STATUTORY ADJUDICATIONS.—A neat law book bearing the above title has been placed on our table by Messrs. A. Williams & Co., its publishers. This book is the work of Judge Tourgee whose "Code with Notes" and Digest of Cited Cases received so much commendation from the profession. It contains a list of decisions constraining Battle's Revision, the Revised Code, a supplement to the Code with Notes, and a chart of parallel decisions. The book will be found of value to lawyers.

THE EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.—This body adjourned on Friday last. Its next session will begin on the 3rd Wednesday of May 1881, at a place to be selected by the Bishop and a standing committee.

JUSTICE'S COURT.—There seems to be a combative boor in the county just now, Justice Sorrell, of Cedar Fork township, reported yesterday that the whole Jones family of his bailiwick had been on their muscle. The first case was that of Quillie Jones and Ben, her husband, who appeared in answer to a warrant charging that they did mutually assault and beat each other. The happy pair contributed a dollar each to the school fund, paid the costs and made room for Cindy Jones and Adeline Booth, who were indicted for wool pulling. The Justice thought Adeline was the aggressor, and at his urgent request she furnished bail in the sum of \$50 to give the frequenters of the Court House an opportunity to see her on the 1st day of the ensuing term. The Superior Court for the county of Wake. But Cindy had been decorated with war paint, and when the next case was called she stepped to the front in company with one Ginsey Weatherspoon to explain why they sought to pound each other. The Justice now thought it time to check Cindy in her mad career, and hauled her to trial that unless some one would bid \$50 to nothing on her appearance at Court she would not be distressed with fears of dogbites in early June. Cotton choppers are scarce in Cedar Fork, and so Cindy found her backer. The Justices of House's Creek township are investigating dog and cow quarrels and human affairs, but we are unable to get any reliable report of the details of their proceedings.

Our politics are not much muddled just now, for the people generally and our delegates, those that we have seen, are for D. G. Fowle for Governor and General Cox for Congress.

GENERAL CROPS.—

WILSON, N. C., May 27, 1880.—Sultry, dry weather. Wheat continues to look promising but the oat crop is failing rapidly for lack of rain. Corn is generally up and mostly worked out while not much tobacco is planted for two reasons; lack of plants and lack of seasons. The unfavorableness of the seasons has made horticulture a partial failure.

Trade is reasonably good here from the

fact that the tobacco farmers around here

are realizing good prices for their tobacco

and are bringing in the money. Last week Dr. D. Coleman White sold 1100 lbs. at \$30 per cwt. cash.

Our politics are not much muddled just

now, for the people generally and our

delegates, those that we have seen, are for D.

G. Fowle for Governor and General Cox

for Congress.

GENERAL CROPS.—

Franklin, N. C., May 27, 1880.—The weather generally is warm, fair and dry. Oats are looking badly, but wheat was never better. Corn and cotton are making a fine start. Business is as lively as usual for the time of the year. The cotton choppers deposit their nickels quite freely on Saturdays.

THOMASVILLE FEMALE COLLEGE.—

Thomasville, May 28, 1880.—Please give

notice that visitors to the commencement

of Thomasville Female College will buy

return tickets at 6 cents a mile of all agents

of the R. & D. and N. C. R. R. in North

Carolina. Tickets on sale June 1st and 2nd, good for four days from date of sale.

WILSON COLLEGE SEMINARY.—We return thanks for an invitation to attend the commencement of the above named institution, of which Prof. J. B. Brewer is principal. The exercises will take place on Wednesday and Thursday next, and the programme is as follows:

Meeting of the Board of Trustees will be held in the chapel of the Seminary on Wednesday morning at 9 o'clock.

Calisthenes exercised by the young ladies. Wednesday evening at 4 o'clock.

Wednesday night at 8:30 o'clock, the annual address will be delivered by Rev. L. S. Burkhead, D. D.; reading of essays by the graduating class and the annual report of the principal.

And on Thursday night the musical entertainment will come off under the supervision of Miss Emma Hahr.

PERSONAL.—

Hon. J. B. Killebrew, Commissioner of Agriculture for the State of Tennessee is in the city. He is a graduate of Chapel Hill and will visit the University at the approaching commencement. Mr. Killebrew is one of the most eminent Agriculturalists in the Union and has worked a great change for the better in the agriculture of his native State. He is also a special agent of the Census Department to collect information about the cultivation and production of tobacco in the United States.

Maj. J. W. Wilson, late President of the W. N. C. Railroad is quartered at the Yarborough. The new President, Mr. W. J. Best, is expected there to-day.

Rev. C. F. Woodward of the Virginia Conference, is in the city, en route to Chapel Hill to preach the annual sermon before the Y. M. C. Association.

The Horner School.—

(Reported for THE DAILY NEWS.)

On Thursday evening the Academy at Henderson was festooned with evergreens and crowded with many visitors, male and female, as the building could contain.

The programme consisted of declaiming, dialogue, and theatricals by the students of the School with interludes of music and song by the pupils of Mrs. Morrison's school. The exhibition was creditable; the careful selection of the pieces declaimed, the handsome manner in which the boys acquitted themselves, reflected credit alike on them and their teachers, and showed that this most excellent preparatory school, continued to maintain the highest standard of merit so justly gained by the celebrated teachers, father and son.

THE CHARLOTTE HOME.—says that an improvement in the class of cotton choppers, having one or more hoes, operated by a crank or similar means, and working across the rows of plants, or at right angles to the direction in which the machine advances, has been patented by Mr. John T. Sustaire, of Mecklenburg county.

The Scotch and the Scotch-Irish Presbyterians live the longest (and mightily useful) lives of any people we know. Iredell county lost last week, as we see by the *Landmark*, Mr. Andrew W. Morrison, in his 87th year; Mrs. William Burton, in her 86th; Col. Fergus Stevenson, aged 89 years; and Wm. F. Cowan, Esq., aged 81.

The Scotch and the Scotch-Irish Presbyterians live the longest (and mightily useful) lives of any people we know. Iredell county lost last week, as we see by the *Landmark*, Mr. Andrew W. Morrison, in his 87th year; Mrs. William Burton, in her 86th; Col. Fergus Stevenson, aged 89 years; and Wm. F. Cowan, Esq., aged 81.

The rains which have fallen within the past week, say the *Statesville Landmark*, have done a world of good. While wheat had been benefited by the drought, oats, corn, cotton and the gardens were beginning to suffer, and the rainfall was most

heaviest in the service of the Confederacy divorce suit were filed at Washington on Friday. Mrs. Christianity is charged with infidelity, and she charges Senator Christianity with having brutally treated her on many occasions, and endangering his life at one time, when her condition was delicate; with knocking her down at Lansing, Mich., and with forcing her, when he was intoxicated, to sleep with him they grossly misrepresent their constituents. Not only this, it is still further a fact that of these colored delegates themselves, nearly every one is at heart in favor of the candidacy of Gen. Grant, and to that extent at least opposed to Mr. Sherman. Why, then, it may be asked, were they elected in his interest, and how, with such a universal feeling against him, was it possible for them to obtain credentials from the constituency of Southern Republicans? Without going into all the disgraceful details of the Sherman campaign in the South, it can be stated in this connection that Mr. Sherman through his friends and agents bought every Southern delegate whose vote he wanted. Bought them, perhaps not with so much money paid down, but with promises and actual appointments to Federal positions. But can they hold the votes so secured? The question is one which even the most sanguine of Mr. Sherman's

THE DAILY NEWS.

RALEIGH, N. C.
SUNDAY.....MAY 30, 1880.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

By Telegraph.

MARKET REPORT--NOON.

NEW YORK. May 29.—Money strong at 4. Exchange—long, 4.86; short, 4.88. State bonds dull; Government generally steady; cotton steady; sales 680; imports 11,116; Orleans 11,13-16. Futures steady, at the following quotations: May none; June 11.40; July 11.50; August 11.65; September 11.23; October 11.73.

FLOUR dull. Wheat—spring dull; winter, fairer; corn dull; pork dull \$1.00. Lard steady at \$6.62. Spirits Turpentine 26. Rosin \$1.35. Freight dull.

BALTIMORE. May 29.—Flour—better feeding; grain, unmoved. Wheat—fairer and a shade better; Western spot higher; futures quiet; Southern red \$1.32; No. 2 Western winter red—spot and May \$1.34; June delivery \$1.24-124; July \$1.34-6@1.13; August 1.16-124; Corn—Southern steady, futures higher; futures quiet; Southern white 58¢; yellow 56¢.

LIVERPOOL, May 29.—Cotton weaker but not notably lower; uplands 6.11-16; oranges 6.7; no statement of receipts to day; sales 4,000 bales; for speculation and export 500; uplands, low middling clause, May delivery 6.9-16; May and June 6.16-16; June and July 6.9-16; July 6.17-22; and August 6.16-16; August 6.16-6@1.32; September 6.19-22@6.19-16; September and October 6.19-21; October and November 6.17-22.

Pork 58¢.

2:30 P. M.—Sales of American 3,100 bales; futures closed steady.

MARKET REPORT--MIDNIGHT.

NEW YORK. May 29.—Money steady; grain, Government generally steady; rice per cents 1.034; four-and-a-half per cents 1.104; four per cents 1.088. State bonds nominal.

Cotton steady; sales to-day 85 bales; last evening 365; uplands 6.11-16; No. 2 red 6.12-16; consolidated net receipts 2,500; exports to Great Britain 6.275; net receipts 188; gross 37 bales. Futures closed easy; sales of 6800 bales at the following quotations: June 11.32; July 11.41-18; August 11.53; September 11.21@11.13; October 10.66@10.64; November 10.47@10.48; December 10.40-10.49.

Southern, flour, unmoved and quiet. Wheat, rice, flour, and unsettled, settlement of contracts for May option upsetting the whole market, closing easier; ungraded red \$1.22a-29. Corn stronger, closing somewhat unsettled; ungraded 22a-29. Oats heavy 12c-13c. Lower, No. 3-42. Hams, unmoved; trade mostly quiet and very firm; Sams, 12a-13a; Rio 12a-13a. Sugar dull and heavy; Porto Rico 74; Demerara/Centrifugal 84; fair to good refining 78a-78; prime 78; refined strong; standard 94a-94. Molasses unchanged and quiet. Rice fair and in moderate demand. Rosin dull, unmoved; steady; hogs 12a-13a. Wool dull, unmoved and weak; domes-
tic fleeces 43a-57; polled 30a-52; unwashed 18a-8; Texas 18a-36. Pork about steady and very quiet at \$11.05-11.10; middle, dull. Lard shade easier and dull at \$6.80. Whisky nominal at \$1.13a-15. Freight quiet.

CINCINNATI, May 29.—Wheat dull and unchanged. Wheat lower; No. 2 red winter \$1.12-13. Corn, unmoved and unchanged. Oats dull and unchanged. Oats dull at \$10.25. Lard shade easier and dull at \$6.80. Bacon quiet and unchanged. Bacon steady and unchanged. Afternoon dull and easy, 11a-13a. Freight nominal.

ST. LOUIS, May 29.—Flour very dull and unchanged. Wheat lower; No. 2 red fall \$1.06-1.06; cash 92a-92; in fall, No. 3 red fall 97a-97. Corn lower, 35a-36f cash, and 34a-34f in July. Oats dull; 31a-32f. Whisky steady at \$1.08. Pork dull at \$10.25. Lard nominal. Bacon steady and unchanged. Bacon steady and unchanged. Afternoon dull and easy, 11a-13a. Freight nominal.

MASSACHUSETTS.—Middling, low middling, good ordinary—Galveston quiet, 10d, 10f, 9d, 10f, net receipts none; Boston, holiday; Wilmington nominal, 11, 10, 10, net receipts 21; Philadelphia, holiday; Savannah fair demand, 11, 10, 9d, net receipts 18; New Orleans easy, 11, 10, 9d; Mobile, quiet, 10f, net receipts 11; Memphis dull and easy, 11, 10, 10, net receipts 20.

WILMINGTON, Mar. 27.—Spirits turpentine firm at 23. Rosin firm at \$1.05 for stained; \$1.10 for good strained. Tar firm at \$1.25. Crude turpentine unchanged at \$1.50a-60 for yellow dip, and \$2.40 for virgin. Corn unchanged.

Raleigh Markets.

Official Report of the Cotton Market.
REPORTED BY
THE COTTON EXCHANGE.

RALEIGH, May 29, 1880.

Middling.....104
Strict Low Middling.....104
Low Middling.....104
Strict Good Ordinary.....104
Middling Stains.....10
Low Middling Stains.....8484

Tone of market weak.

City Market—Wholesale Prices.

REPORTED BY
LEN. H. ADAMS,
Official Reporters for Grocers' Exchange.

RALEIGH, May 29, 1880.

Apples, dried.....\$ 8
Bacon, N. C., hog round.....9 a 10
" " hands.....12 a 13
Bulk Meats, clear rib sides.....7 a 72
" shoulders.....6 a 20
Butter, North Carolina.....20 a 30
Beeswax.....20 a 30
Corn.....67 a 70
Corn Meal.....67 a 8
Coffee, prime Rio.....16 a 17
" good.....14 a 15
Chickens, Spring.....15 a 20
Eggs per dozen.....15 a 20
Flour, North Carolina.....6 20 a 70
Molasses, Cuba.....6 20 a 70
Oats, shelled.....55 a 35
Peaches, peeled.....124 lb. 5
" unpeeled.....5
Pens, white, per bushel.....1 25 a
Pork, North Carolina.....90 a 7
Rags, mixed.....1 a 1
" cotton.....21 a
Sugar, white.....10 a 11
" yellow.....9 a 10
Syrup, S. H.....25 a
Soda, baking powder.....1 a 1
Sweet potato, per pound.....75 a 80
Fins, Outer.....5
Mink.....75
Fox.....90
Coon.....35
Marten.....10
Rabbit.....5

Above are for large quantities. When small quantities are wanted higher prices will be charged.

Wilmington Market.

[From the Star, May 29.]

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—Sales reported of 100 casks at 23¢ cents per gallon for regular packages, being an advance of 1¢ on last report. Market irregular.

ROSEMARY.—Uncommonly opened firm at \$1.02 for strained and \$1.07 for good strained, with sales reported of 953 bbls. at \$1.02 for strained and good strained, and 2,000 bbls. good strained at \$1.10 per bbl. Also sales of 50 bbls. fine rosins at \$2.75 for KX. Good Low Pale, \$3 for KX. Pale, \$2.50 for Extra Pale, \$2.25 for Extra Pale, \$2.00 for Extra Extra Pale.

TAR.—The market was firm at \$1.25 per bbl. of 280 pounds, with sales at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Market irregular at \$1.50 for yellow dip and \$2.25 for virgin.

COTTON.—The market was weak and lower

to sell. The following were the last official quotations:

Ordinary.....9 cents per lb.
Good Ordinary.....10
Strict Good Ordinary.....10
Middling.....10
Strict Low Middling.....10
Low Middling.....11

PEANUTS.—Small sales reported on a basis of 50¢@60 cents for shelling stock, 70 cents for ordinary, 80 cents for prime, 90 cents for extra prime, \$1.00 for fancy, and \$1.05 for extra fancy. Market quiet.

RECEIPTS.

Cotton.....bales.
Spirits turpentine.....26 casks.
Rosin.....48 bbls.
Tar.....4
Crude turpentine.....39 a

Charlotte Cotton Market.

[From the Charlotte Observer, May 29.]

The market yesterday closed dull.

Good Middling.....11
Middling.....10
Strict Low Middling.....10
Low Middling.....10

Receipts for the week, 450 bales.

STRAY COW.

ON or about the 25th of December last there came to my place on Hillsboro road, four miles west of Raleigh, a Stray Cow of the following description: Light red color, white spot in front, both hind feet black, tail short, when taken up was in medi-um order. The owner can get the cow by applying to me, proving property and paying charges.

LAFAYETTE LIGGON.

May 26—2t.

The Hygeia Hotel,

OLD POINT COMFORT, VA.

Sited 100 yards from Fort Monroe. Open all the year. Equal to any hotel in the United States as a SUMMER RESORT. Send for circular describing hygienic advantages, etc.

HARRISON PHOEBUS,
Proprietor.

my 27-taugt.

CIGARS. **CIGARS.**

Buy the best.

The cheapest and best in the State

N. PLUMADORE,

Manufacturer of Fine Brands Cigars.

Send for Price List.

We can make as good Cigars in North Carolina as anywhere else and we do it.

BUY AT HOME AND SAVE MONEY.

Factory on Martin street, opposite the Post office, Raleigh, N. C. Box 50.

DO YOU WANT

Fresh Bread

AND CAKES

Delivered to you every morning? If so, leave your orders with

J. A. BRAGASSA.

BAKER AND MANUFACTURER,

16 Fayetteville street.

Crequets, the cheapest lot ever offered in this city. Fresh French and plain candies always on hand of my own manufacture. Fresh nuts, raisins, oranges, lemons, citron, &c.

This is the only Lottery of any State ever voted on and endorsed by its people

Unprecedented Attraction!

OVER HALF A MILLION DISTRIBUTED.

Louisiana State Lottery Co.

This institution was regularly incorporated by the Legislature of the State for Educational and Charitable purposes, in 1868, for the term of TWENTY-FIVE YEARS, to which term the inviolable character of the Society, pledged to the public, has been renewed by an overwhelming popular vote, securing its franchise in the new constitution adopted December 2d, A. D. 1879, with a capital of \$1,000,000, to which it has since added a reserve fund of \$350,000.

Its Grand Singl - Number Distribution will take place monthly.

It Never Scales or Postpones.

Look at the following distribution:

GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT,

During which will take place the 12th Grand Monthly and the Extraordinary Semi-Annual Drawing, at New Orleans, TUESDAY, JUNE 15th, 1880, under the personal supervision and management of Generals G. T. BEAUREGARD, of Louisiana, and JUBAL A. EARLY, of Virginia.

MONTEITH'S NEW SERIES.

will eventually supersede all others. No other system makes the study so prominent and so easy. Its principal peculiarity is the device for combining reading, writing, and the interesting but strictly progressive character of the reading lessons. The higher volumes challenge comparison on account of their eloquent treatises and the noble range of selection from standard literature.

Independent Primary Reader.

Second Reader.

Third Reader.

Fourth Reader.

Fifth Reader.

Complete Speller.

CLARK'S DIAGRAMMAR

will eventually supersede all others. No other system makes the study so prominent and so easy. Its principal peculiarity is the device for combining reading, writing, and the interesting but strictly progressive character of the reading lessons. The higher volumes challenge comparison on account of their eloquent treatises and the noble range of selection from standard literature.

Holmes' First Lessons in Geography.

In

Maury's Manual of Geography.

Maury's Physical Geography.

Maury's Wall Maps, set of eight, net.

GRAMMAR AND HISTORY.

Holmes' First Lessons in Grammar.

Grammar.

Holmes' English Grammar.

Holmes' History of the United States.

Holmes' History of the United States.

HOLMES' READER FOR ADVANCED CLASSES.

Holmes' Academic or Sixth Reader.

GEORGRAPHIES.

Maury's First Lessons in Geography.

In

Maury's World We Live In.

Maury's Manual of Geography.

Maury's Physical Geography.

Maury's Wall Maps, set of eight, net.

GRAMMAR AND HISTORY.

Holmes' First Lessons in Grammar.

Grammar.

Holmes' English Grammar.

Holmes' History of the United States.

Holmes' History of the United States.

HOLMES' READER FOR ADVANCED CLASSES.

Holmes' Academic or Sixth Reader.

GEORGRAPHIES.

Maury's First Lessons in Geography.